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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. The Bulgarian Ministry of Health, which is responsible for all health services in the country, consists of the following sections: Anti-tuberculosis, maternity, prevention of epidemics, prevention of venereal and skin diseases, popular hygiene instruction, training of first aid staff, and hospitals. It controls the okrüg health departments (Okrúshen Zdraven Otdel), each of which is headed by a doctor (Okrúshen Lekar) and included in the okrüg council (Okrúshen Naroden Súvet). Each okrüg health department consists of several okoliya health departments (Okoliyski Zdraven Otdel), each headed by a physician (Okoliyski Lekar) and included in the okoliya council (Okoliyski Naroden Súvet).

Hospitals, Clinics, and Dispensaries

2. Each okrüg and okoliya has a hospital. Okrüg hospitals in large cities, such as Sofia, Plovdiv, and Varna, have a full complement of departments. Other okrüg hospitals may not be fully equipped for all types of treatment, but all have the following sections: Internal diseases, surgery, gynecology, maternity, pediatrics, contagious diseases, ear diseases, X-ray, and laboratory. Okoliya hospitals are smaller than okrüg hospitals, and have the following departments: Internal diseases, surgery, gynecology, maternity, pediatrics, and contagious diseases. Other special departments are added in accordance with local requirements.
3. In addition to the three city hospitals (Gradska Bolnitsa), Sofia has the following hospitals:
- Okrúshna Bolnitsa, the okrüg hospital;
 - Tuberkulozna Bolnitsa, for tuberculosis patients;
 - Infektsiozna Bolnitsa, for contagious diseases;
 - Maychin Dom, maternity home;

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- e. ISUL (Institut za Spetsializatsiya i Usuvrshenstvuvane na Lekarite Kadri; Physicians' Specialization Institute) Hospital, for post-graduate medical training;
 - f. Pyorgov Emergency Hospital, located on Tottleben Boulevard; and
 - g. Aleksandrovska Bolnitsa, the University hospital; this consists of four surgical clinics, one of which was established a year ago and serves as the medical research center, and one clinic each for the following: Nervous diseases, venereal and skin diseases, ear, nose and throat, ophthalmic, pediatrics, gynecology and maternity cases, dentistry, X-ray and therapy; it also includes specialized institutes for anatomy, histology, physiology, physiological chemistry, microbiology, pathological anatomy, forensic medicine, and pharmaceuticals.
4. Every town with a population of 4,000 to 5,000 has a clinic of its own (Zdraven Dom), while smaller towns share a clinic. The staff of these clinics consists of a general physician (Uchaskov Lekar), a mid-wife, and sometimes a dentist. It sometimes includes a general dispensary, a dental clinic, and a maternity ward with five or six beds. Larger clinics have a small pharmacy headed by a pharmaceutical assistant. There is a hospital (uchaskova bolnitsa) with a small number of beds for every two or three local clinics.
 5. Each of the six areas of Sofia, as well as every okrug and okoliya center, has a special clinic for tuberculosis patients and a number of tuberculosis sanitariums.
 6. Dispensaries in large towns are supervised by the city health department and are controlled administratively by the city council. Sofia, with six districts, has 24 dispensaries, each treating 25,000 to 30,000 inhabitants. The largest dispensaries have all departments and employ more than 100 persons, while the smaller dispensaries have a staff of not less than 60.

Miscellaneous

7. The Institute of Public Health (Institut za Narodno Zdravie), located on General Zaymov Boulevard, is the most important public health institute in Sofia. It consists of the following departments: Sanitation, work hygiene (Trudova Khigiana), serum research, and anti-malaria work.
8. The central blood bank in Sofia has been moved from Verila Street.
9. The Prevurzochni Materiali Bandage Factory is located on Petleshkov Street in Sofia. The Ustrem Medical Instruments Factory is located "outside" Sofia.
10. The Galenüs Pharmaceutical Factory in Sofia produces medicines for everyday use from local and imported raw materials. Such medicines include:
 - a. Aspirin and pyramidon;
 - b. Opium, morphine, atropine, ergotine, digitalis, and various vitamins;
 - c. Preparations of animal origin, including compounds, liver and stomach extracts, and Progival; and
 - d. Iron, arsenic, iodine, and blood compounds.
11. PAS and other specialties are imported.

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